

THE RADICAL GERMANS.

AS ESTABLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THEIR
DELEGATES AT CLEVELAND, OCT. 25TH, 1863.

[Translated for the *Liberator* from the *Procurer* of Oct. 28th.]

Inspired with the desire to work together, according to their strength, and in obedience to their convictions, for the good of the Republic, but at the same time constrained by the necessity of securing for themselves that regard and appreciation which justice must accord to every well-minded citizen of the Republic, and which self-respect enjoins upon every freeman to strive to obtain, the Radical Germans, casting off all party ties, and declaring war against every corruption, have put an end to their impotent dismemberment by an organization whose chief aim is, in connection with their fellow-citizens of American descent who are of the same mind, to labor for the accomplishment of the following principles and measures:—

1. The integrity of the Union, and the subordination of the separate States to the sovereignty of the Confederation in all national affairs.
2. The abolition of slavery throughout the entire domain of the United States, and in the shortest way.
3. The unconditional suppression of the rebellion.
4. Revision of the Federal Constitution in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.
5. Treatment of the reconquered rebel States as territories, with a view to reconstruction.
6. Cession of the confiscated lands to settlers, in the spirit of the Homestead Law, as well as donation of suitable portions to the country's defenders of every color, and to the emancipated slaves.
7. Enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.
8. Alliance with the European republics, to ward off foreign intervention.
9. Security of freedom of speech and of the press against military arbitrariness.
10. Introduction of a national system of defence after the manner of the Swiss General, or a similar obligation to bear arms.
11. Support of those candidates for public office who approach nearest to the principles of this platform.

ELUCIDATIONS.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

More than any former period, the present administration is to recognize in the proclamation of the equal rights of man by the Declaration of Independence the only true fundamental law of republican life, unhappily renounced in the Constitution, and still more in party politics. To bring and to keep the Constitution and politics into union with this fundamental law is the single means of putting an end to the pernicious consequences of that renunciation, and of making a genuine start from a seeming republic.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AND THE WAR.

In the formidable war against the slaveholders' rebellion, the Republic has to expiate the guilt of its past, but at the same time to seek the radical means for the security of its future. Without this insight and this resolution, it would inevitably work its own destruction by suicide. Therefore, every policy which shrinks from the following demands must be rejected.

1. Under no circumstances is a partial convention or compromise to be entered upon with the rebellion, which, from the position of a disinterested power conceded to it by the Federal Government and by foreign nations, cannot lose the nature of the crime of high treason, and therefore can be ended only by unconditional suppression.
2. The security of peace is only possible through the annihilation of the cause of the war, slavery. Therefore ought the Proclamation Law to be vigorously enforced, and the proclamation of January 1st to be maintained in its fullest extent, but in the territory not affected by this proclamation, there should be brought about, with the least possible delay a definite decision in regard to the abolition of slavery, whether through the voluntary act of the States concerned, or through an edict of Congress, or through the war power. The repeal of the fugitive Slave Law should be one of the earliest tasks of the next Congress.
3. Rebellion and secession are a destruction of the right of States to govern themselves, and fully empower Congress arbitrarily to rule the reconquered rebellious territory until it is restored to a harmonious condition with the free and loyal States.
4. The lands acquired through confiscation by the United States Government in the course of the war should only be dealt out in small portions to veterans.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES has need of revision in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, and of the principles herein laid down.

CIVILIZATION OF THE SOUTH AND COLONIZATION OF THE NORTHERN

The crudeness of the masses constitutes a letter in the hands of accessories, slaveholders, and all enemies of the republic. It is accordingly the duty of Congress, in all the reconquered territory which comes under its jurisdiction, to care for the culture of the people, not only among the emancipated slaves, but also among the whites. The colonization abroad of the negroes would be no benefit to them, and no aid to the country, while their settlement as free laborers on the confiscated lands would produce better fruits for freedom and for the nation than the former dominion of their treacherous masters.

FOREIGN POLICY

Peace and friendship with friendly-minded nations must accord, sympathizing with the struggle for freedom on the part of every people, but decisive procedure against every pretension of despotic governments, especially when the Monroe doctrine is in question, should be the guiding rule of our foreign policy.

The French invasion of Mexico is nothing else than flagrant ill-treatment on a large scale, arising from ambition for rule and plunder, begun in hypocrisy and lying, carried on with perjury and knavery, and ending in murder and tyranny. But it is at the same time a bold menace and a shocking contempt of the people of the United States, to whom the arrogances of a successful plunderer of republics has thrown down the gauntlet of moral fate. Moreover, this menace and contempt can lose nothing of their character from the encouragement which they have found in the short-sighted and officious Administration at Washington. The honor, or less than the security, of the Republic, requires that the gloomy plot of the French usurper be thwarted by every means, and that the government elected by the people of the neighborly republic, be again established in his undisturbed and sovereign power. And the strength of the United States allows us, and the honor of the Republic commands us, to once proudly and boldly to declare, that in the designs of the French emperor upon this continent a blow ought to be, and shall be put by the will and the might of the free people of North America.

The avowed non-intercourse policy, which made the rejection of every alliance a dogma, can no longer be sustained by the circumstances and exigencies of our time; but in the long run the most ruinous consequences may attend that policy which inaugurates the departure from the advice of Washington by an alliance which is contrary to the character of the Republic, which is most probably the sympathies of the people of Europe, which are so fixated (at least morally) into the net of a despotic centrally sit is barbarous and which makes it indirectly the accomplice in a horrible persecution of other people. The most worthy, powerful and natural alliance of the North American republic is the European republic, and every attempt at a hostile intervention of superiority in the affairs of this continent should be met with such intervention in favor of the republican principle. For the United States have the means in their hand without peril and great sacrifice, to repel every European assault by support of the European revolution, and with security from all foreign intervention to win for themselves the glory of initiating the liberation of the world.

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[illegible][illegible]

113110-11 IMPROVING THE QUALITY
OF THE 21ST CENTURY: THE 4TH DECADE

1. 我听说他在这座城里很有名。
 I heard that he was very famous in this city.
 2. 他告诉我他在这座城里很有名。
 He told me that he was very famous in this city.
 3. 他告诉我他在这座城里很有名。
 He told me that he was very famous in this city.
 4. 他告诉我他在这座城里很有名。
 He told me that he was very famous in this city.
 5. 他告诉我他在这座城里很有名。
 He told me that he was very famous in this city.
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 He told me that he was very famous in this city.

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CROQUET:

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of the set of rules for this language is
 we would mark one string and add it to
 all phrases.

THE FIRST FACT

Let us take the example of the language L consisting
 of all strings consisting of one or more a 's
 followed by one or more b 's. We would like to
 generate this language by means of a grammar.
 We would like to write down a set of rules
 which would generate all and only the strings
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 would like to write down a set of rules which
 would generate all and only the strings in L .

wait, and therefore highly conducive to
it is in the advantage of its winter

[illegible]

With the loss of innocence and joy of life, the child is born at a sense of loss.

JAMES REDPATH,
Washington Street,
BOSTON

